THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office..... 238 | Editorial Rooms......242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily cnly, one month. \$.70 Daily enly, three months. 2.00

Daily only, one year 8.00 Daily, including Sonday, one year 10.00 Sunday only, one year...... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Dally, per week, by carrier......15 cts WELKLY. Per year.....\$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the fellowing places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Falmer House.

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

INDIANAPOLIS needs good pavements,

but it also needs good government and freedom from gamblers' rule.

WHY should any man, except a gambler, a divekeeper and a tax-eater, vote for Sullivan, Buskirk and Coy?

DURING the past week ten negroes were lynched in the South, against at least three of whom there was no charge except that they had a brother who had shot a judge.

An old soldier in Terre Haute went crazy on receipt of \$1,400 back pension. The Hoke Smith administration will take care that this sort of thing does not happen too often.

ABOUT the only speeches which are quoted, which have been delivered in the Senate, are those of Senators Sherman and Allison-two Republicans who have intelligent opinions regarding the silver question.

It is almost as hard to get a needed street improvement from the present Board of Public Works as it is to prevent the ordering of an unnecessary one. In both cases property owners are apt to be snubbed and their rights ignored.

UP to the hour of going to press Mayor Sullivan had not issued any orders to the police in regard to reporting gambling houses to the superintendent. Yet the city charter says it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be enforced.

THE argument of Chairman Hawkins, of the Board of Public Safety, that the city ought to be run on the wide-open plan in order to attract the sporting classes is doubtless a good one so far as those classes are concerned, but how about others? Suppose we bid for a different class of population.

Now that the tariff for revenue may come, Mr. Edward Atkinson has, as a practical free-trader, revised his recipes for cheap meals and calls attention anew to his cheap oil stoves. Mr. Atkinson admits that to reduce the tariff is to reduce wages, and as an economist he is teaching the methods of cheap living.

THE approaching city election will be held under the Australian ballot law, and it is in order to remark that in order to vote the straight Republican ticket one should stamp his ballot within the square surrounding the eagle at the top of the Republican ballot. One stamp within the square votes the whole ticket.

MAYOR SULLIVAN is in favor of street improvements just as some people are in favor of free trade. They want it for others, but not for themselves. His Little Honor signed a remenstrance against paving Ohio street, where he owns property. The improvement was ordered by the old Council before the new charter was adopted.

THE Police Court needs reforming as well as the Mayor's office. The city needs a police judge who will enforce the law and not be hail-fellow well met with lawbreakers. George W. Stubbs is as much better lawyer than Judge Buskirk as he is a better man. If elected police judge he will give the gamblers the hot end of the poker.

On overdue bonds the city is paying \$45,333 interest where, but for the Mayor's incapacity and the greed of his bosses, \$24,000 would pay the charge. The interest on the difference, \$21,383, at the rate the city is paying on the defaulted bonds, is \$1,573 30, which, added to the \$21,333, makes \$22,906 a yearthe cost of Sullivan incapacity and Rassmann intrigue until the bonds are refunded, to say nothing of the injury to the city's credit from a bond default.

It is stated that an association of pat-Piotic citizens has been formed to prosecute the gamblers in the courts. The Journal recognizes such public spirit as a most hopeful indication of the times, but with the judges of all the Criminal Courts, city and county, on the side of the gamblers, and the prosecuting attorneys on the same side, they have undertaken a difficult task. They should bend their energies to the defeat of Buskirk, whose court is a refuge for gamblers and toughs.

from Kansas is a natural result of the incendiary talk and threatened hostile legislation of the Populists. Capitalists cannot be compelled to loan money under such conditions, and it is safe to predict that all existing mortgage loans in Kansas will be foreclosed as fast as they mature. This will cause much hardship and suffering among the peo- down of factories because of the un-

ple, but it is the inevitable result of before Kansas will recover from this injury.

TO MAYOR BULLIVAN.

Sir-Four years ago, when you were first elected Mayor of this city, you were elected as a representative of municipal reform. You posed as the champion of law and order and good government. Running against one of the best men in the city, Gen. John Coburn, you received the votes of a large number of Republicans who feared that, if elected, General Coburn would not "rise above party" in the promotion of municipal reform, while, for some reason or other, they were pleased to believe that you would. Deluding themselves with the comfortable belief that somehow or other the tail would wag the dog, they voted for you, and their votes, with those of your party friends, elected you. The result is history. Your first administration was a dismal failure. You had been in office but a short time before you developed your unfitness for the position and your complete subserviency to the worst elements of your party. Instead of rising above your party, you showed a bad alacrity in sinking with it, and seemed to find real pleasure in pandering to its worst elements. Perhaps this was due more to weakness than to viciousness, but it was none the less indicative of your unfitness for the position.

Notwithstanding the failure of your first administration, you were able to deceive the people into re-electing you. The new city charter was a godsend for you. You had no part or lot in the for the benefits it has conferred on the city you are entitled to no more credit than the man in the moon. Not only did you not assist in procuring the adoption of the charter or the subsequent amendments thereto, but you have shown your contempt for its spirit and its letter, and have ignored or violated it in various ways. The charter owesyou nothing; yet it made you Mayor a second term. Coming into force seven months before the municipal election of 1891, it soon developed such conspicuous merits that neither you nor your unpopular boards, nor your imbecile administration of municipal affairs, could induce the people to pass a vote of censure on a measure which promised so well. By the time the election came on you and your organ had succeeded in making the people believe that you were, above all others, the friend of the charter and the champion of public improvements. This, like your previous claim to be the representative of municipal reform, was a false pretense, but, like the other, it served its purpose. You were re-elected and given another chance to rise above

One of the best features of the charter, and one which supplied a strong argument for its supporters in the Legislature, in which struggle you were an inactive spectator, was that it would concentrate all executive authority in the Mayor and make him the responsible head of the city government. In the hands of a brave and conscientious man this would be a strong assurance of good government; with you it has simply been a pretext for farming out your authority and shirking your duty. You began to do this from the day the charter went into effect, and you have continued the same policy till now. Although your Board of Public Works and your Board of Public Safety have long since outlived their usefulness or become odious to the people by reason of their arbitrary methods, you have clung to them for more than two years as devotedly as if you owed your position to them instead of the reverse. You have acted as if you thought their retention was necessary to vindicate the wisdom of their selection, and while the town has been ringing with censure of their methods you have been hugging, the delusion that keeping them in office was the height of municipal reform. The action of these boards has been enough to damn your administration, but your disgraceful alliance with the gamblers furnishes a still stronger reason why you should not be allowed to fool the people a third time. Of this, more hereafter.

THE VOICE OF THE WAGE-BARNERS. The testimony of the wage-earners before the House ways and means committee thus far is entitled to consideration at the present time. Paul Hagan, representing sixty thousand employes in the iron industry of Ohio, said that he learned his trade in England, where he worked until he was twenty-seven years of age. As an expert mechanic he was able to earn \$1.25 there for the same work for which he receives \$3.80 here. He protested against any cut in the tariff. "If you meddle with the tariff our wages will have to come down," declared George B. Evans, who had been a tin-plate worker in England. "We all expect to be thrown out of employment if the tariff is changed to a revenue basis," exclaimed John Geary, a roller in a Pittsburg iron mill. "Before the tariff law of 1899 many of us were idle and walking the streets," he went on, "and if it were not for that law we would be doing the same thing to-day." William Weitzel, a roller in a tin-plate mill, where the majority are nativeborn Americans, protested forcibly against a tariff change which would inevitably drag him and his follow-workmen down toward the plane of the European laborer. John Kilgallon, who had lived many years in England, testified from his personal knowledge that labor difficulties were more frequent and bitter in free-trade countries than in the United States. Louis Arrington and Conrad Auth, who confessed to voting the Democratic ticket because THE withdrawal of Eastern capital he is "built that way," made strong appeals against any reduction of the duty on glassware.

> Not one mechanic or workingman appeared to advocate a change from the protective to a revenue tariff-not one. As practical men they see where their interests lie. Even if they were not aware of it a year ago, the shutting

certainty regarding the action of the their own folly. It will be many years | Democratic Congress upon the tariff enables them to see the matter in its true light. The object lesson of the past three months may not reach the infallibility of the freetrade doctrinaire, but the mass of workingmen, who see factories closing or running half time, and a reduction of wages in the prospect of a revenue tariff, compared with full time and increasing wages a year ago, are made champions of protection.

AN OLD CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF SULLIVANISM.

The story of the subserviency of the Sullivan clique to the bosses who defeated the Banfill offer to refund the \$621,000 of 7.3 bonds, which were defaulted June 30, is not a new one. Indeed, it is no longer a story, but a chapter in the history of Sullivanism in this city which of itself should cause the defeat of the Mayor at the next election. The fact that people forget renders it important to present again the unvarnished facts in this conspiracy of Democratic bosses against the taxpayers and the weakness and subserviency of Mayor

Zealous to promote the interests of the city, Controller Woollen began, in July, 1892, to negotiate the \$621,000 of 7.3 bonds which fell due June 30, 1893. He succeeded in finding a New York house of unquestioned standing, which sent an agent here, Mr. Banfill, with a proposition to collect the outstanding bonds and exchange them for four-per-cents. upon conditions which would enable the city to realize a premium of over 314 per cent. It was, in fact, a proposition framing of this instrument or in secur- | to take up the \$621,000 of bonds bearing ing its passage by the Legislature, and | 7.3 per cent. interest with \$600,000 of four-per-cent, bonds. Thus the interest would have been reduced from \$45,-833 to \$24,000 a year. It was a most favorable offer for the city. Controller Woollen did all in his power to have the Council approve the proposition, while Mayor Sullivan was mildly in favor of the negotiation at first, but subsided into his characteristic passive condition when he found that certain Democratic bosses and bankers were hostile. Let Councilman Rassmann tell the rest of the story, as he did to the Journal Sept.

After the meeting I went to Otto Frenzel, as I had promised, and told him to see Mr. Woollen at once if he wanted a chance at the refunding scheme. He told me he would have to have a little time, and asked how much we could give him. I asked him how much time he wanted, and he said at least two or three days. I said the committee would wait on him that long. That night Mr. Frenzel went to Chicago and called on N. W. Harris & Co., one of the largest bond houses in the country. He returned the next night ready to make a proposition, but it was not, possibly, in as good shape as it might have been from the fact that he had not, like Mr. Bantill, had the assistance of Controller Woollen and the city attorney in drawing it.

The Harris paper was not a proposition, but a statement based upon conditions too indefinite for the Controller to make the basis of a contract. Then, as a part of the conspiracy, Mr. Frenzel's man, Rassmann, who is chairman of the finance committee, concluded to advertise for bids, which he had no authority to do under the charter. The upshot of the whole matter was that the conspirators against the Banfill proposition and the Controller were able to defeat it. That done, the Harris proposition, having accomplished its purpose, died.

An agent or attorney, acting in the capacity to a corporation which Mayor Sullivan sustains to the city of Indianapolis, would have been dismissed if he had failed in the discharge of his duty to it as the Mayor has to the city. A positive, forceful business man would have pushed the Banfill proposition to a contract, but when Mayor Sullivan learned of the conspiracy of his masters against this offer, he became a negative quantity. In view of these facts, what business man will say that Mr. | ant chief's buggy to facilitate matters and Sullivan is fit to be Mayor?

THE only redeeming feature about the opening of the Cherokee Strip is the rapidity with which, after the crisis is past, order is evolved out of chaos and organized government out of a turbulent mob. The preliminary proceedings and the sufferings, hardships and dangers of the mad race for land revealed nothing but a sort of greed for gain, a desire to get something for nothing, or next to nothing. There was nothing edifying in this. But, the race over, the American instinct for self-government quickly asserted itself, and the stakes were hardly driven locating claims before township, town and municipal governments were organized. hastily and crudely at first, but still affording a basis of orderly administration. This is the American idea, and it is a grand one. It is to be hoped there are enough American flags in the strip to give color to the new government.

FREE-TRADE and Democratic papers which never noticed the growth of American manufactures in the past are now trying to make it appear that the industries of the country are on the eve of a great boom. Bradstreet's, a most reliable business newspaper, in its weekly review of last Friday, said:

The starting up of idle manufacturing industries has not been as conspicuous this week as last, and in most instances has been with reduced forces and on part time.

The above is the truth about the matter. The uncertainty regarding the tariff legislation is a paralysis upon all manufacturing industries.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, predicts that the Senate will not pass the bill repenling the Sherman law. Ostensibly, there are enough votes to do it, but many Democrats are not acting in good faith, and possibly Mr. Voorhees is among that number. If he were in earnest he would insist upon a vote and hold the Senate in session until a time should be fixed for taking it. The correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal entertains Senator Frye's

"THE truth has not been half told about the gambling hells," said a leading citizen yesterday, "and I would scarcely have believed that scores of mere boys can be seen in them if I had not seen it with my own eyes. There can be nothing more demoralizing. The condition of things takes the politics out of the election and makes it an issue between | county.

decency and a gambler and dive-ruled city." The tide of indignation is rising.

THE dancing masters of the United States have an association which meets once a year, usually in New York city. Control of prices is not the sole object of the association. One of its duties, as explained by a member, is to devise new dances, which are taught exclusively to "society people." the common berd which dances at picnics and public balls not being allowed a knowledge of these sacred mysteries. Fawncy!

SMOKE from one hundred acres of burning prairie land hung over the world's fair grounds Sunday, giving foreign visitors a better idea of the prairie fires of the West than could be obtained from volumes of reading. That twenty acres of evil-smelling garbage were mixed up in the confisgration did not detract from the impressiveness of the sight, but added a peculiar Chicago flavor to the whole affair.

THE boomers now are coming back, and sorry they made the trip, since they have learned the naked truth about the famous strip.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

It's Only Plea. Watts-There is at least one thing to be said in avor of the popular song. Potts-Tell it to me, quick. Watts-It is never twins.

The Horrid Grind, He quit this life at one fell bound, And left the weary earth behind; He tried no more to stand his ground, Because he couldn't stand the grind.

Not After Alligators. "Sell you a nice alligator bag for \$3," said the gentlemanly clerk to Uncle Isom, who was trying to buy a value. "What on airth do I want with a alligator

bag!" asked the old man. "I ain't goin' to Floridy, I'm going to Chicago." A Poor Towr.

Sport One-I suppose the Mayor comes and tackles the game buce in a while? Sport Two-The Mayor! Why, he don't even know a game is running. "He don't! And here I've been hearing on the

outside that this was a dead sporty town."

THEY HAVE TO HUSTLE

Shameful Misuse of the "Non-Partisan" Fire Department.

Duty Neglected for Political Work-Rousing Republican Meeting-Olsen Has Enough of Democracy.

The political work in the fire department has taken such scope that nearly every Republican member of the fire force has been importuned to engage in the work of re-electing Sullivan under promise of a "good thing" in case of success. The promise is made to them secretly and they are cautioned against letting anybody whatever know of it, and thus the different members are kept from knowing that every other member has been promised preferment for political work. Among those that have thus been induced to enter the lists for Sullivan is Sam Niel, captain of chemical company No. 1, located at headquarters. His particular field is the and he spends a considerable part of time that he owes to the city in this quarter working for Democracy. A few days since when the chemical responded to an alarm only the driver went with it, the other three members of the company being in the northwestern portion of the city electioneering. Neil has been seen not less than a dozen times in the vicinity on days when he was drawing his pay for being at his post of duty. At every engine house in the city there is one or more men who are permitted to absent themselves from the house at any time they desire, and for any length of time, and secret meetings are held in the houses between the members of the department and the ward beelers in the vicinity of the various houses. Jim Hignight, who was removed from s snap in the fire alarm telegraph service on

account of his opposition to Sullivan while Downing was a candidate, has been reinstated for his valuable political work in "Hell's half acre" around about Councilman Anton Schmidt's dive. Assistant Chief Barrett and Captain James George, located at engine house No.

3, on Virgina avenue, not only devote the time of the city to their political work in behalf of Sullivan, but also use the assist enable them to cover more territory in

COLORED TROOPS FIGHTING NOBLY Large and Enthusiastic Republican Rally at

Rhode Island-Street Church. There was a rousing Republican meeting at the Rhode Island-street Baptist Church last night, and enthusiasm was rampant during the entire meeting. The meeting was not advertised, but a large crowd assembled upon the simple announcement that one would be held. The church was crowded to the doors, and standing room was unoptainable within a short time after the doors were opened. The colored residents of the surrounding neighborhood seemed to have turned out en masse, and those that were unable to gain admission to the house on account of the crowds that had arrived earlier surrounded the building and crowded about the doors and windows, anxious to catch a few words from the speakers as they addressed the audience. The enthusiaem was unbounded, and all the speakers were long and loudly cheered in their arguments in support of the Republican ticket. Chairman Smith, of the city committee, who was present, says that after viewing the enthusiasm of the colored people he is confident that the Democrate will have but poor success in their scheme to employ a large number of colored men to leave the city for work upon election day. The speakers were W. W. Christy, John Puryear, Joseph Broyles, Whitelock and Messrs. Griffiths, Feeler and Smith.

Ex-Councilman O sen's Change. Olaf R. Olsen has announced bimself as out for Denny and the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Olsen says he never scratched a ticket and won't begin now. He said yesterday that he not only was going to vote the ticket, but he was going to spend a considerable portion of his time between now and election in working for the success of the ticket. Olsen says that he intends to make a canvass of his factories and use all his influence to induce his employes to vote the Republican ticket, but will use no coercion in any case. In answer to a question as to whether be had bolted the Democratic party for good, he answered most emphatically that he had.

Taggart in the Pinkerton Business, The Democratic city committee has employed a Chicago detective, and he is now in the city at work for the committee. His special commission is to ascertain the names of persons belonging to the A. P. A. and report them to the Democratic headquarters. The detective has been at work for several days in some of the South-side

Supreme Court,

The judges of the Supreme Court have been coming in one by one for the past few days, and by this morning they will all be case, which will probably come up immecases precedence. Of the other cases there | scalps of trail robbers. is the Columbian Athletic Club receivership suit; the constutionality of the fee and salary law and the law to increase the salary of superior judges. The test case of the latter will come from Vigo

Gas Belt Glass Manufacturer Before the Tariff Tinkers.

Mr. Vandeventer Says He Cannot Run His Factory at Anderson if the Duty Is Abolished.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Window glass and kindred interests were given another short formal hearing by the House committee on ways and means to-day. Not a single interest, on any one of the four or five days when the window glass industry has had hearings before the committee, has ventured to request a reduction of the duty

upon this article. If window glass is, as the free-trade members of the committee have argued, "the laboring man's article of necessary consumption.' the working man has been significantly silent. Among those who were before the committee to-day, as speakers and auditors, was Mr. J. E. Vandeventor, of the Victor Window Glass Company, of Anderson. Mr. Vandeventor made no formal speech, but he circulated among members of the committee and imparted a great deal of valuable information respecting this great industry in the great natural-gas belt of Indiana. He told members of the committee what he also stated to the Journal correspondent.

"The glass manufacturers in the natural-

gas belt of Indiana," said Mr. Vandeventor, "can get along as well, if not better, than the glass manufacturers in any other section of this country, but if there is a material reduction of the duty upon the imported article we will simply have to close our factories. There is not the least resemblance between the glass manufacturing industry in this country and Europe. We must not only pay from two to four times as much wages to our men, but our plants and everything appertaining to them cost many times more than those in Europe. Our investments in the industry are so much heavier than those in Europe, and our repairs and the machinery which we are compelled to constantly add, cost so much more than those in Europe that we must have a larger margin, even after paying for labor. It is true that members of this committee contend that since we have an abundance of natural gas and are near the base of material supply we should in these have an advantage over Europe which would place us upon an equal footing, even though the European manufacturers have cheaper labor. It ought to be first remembered that about 87 per cent of the cost of glass is in labor. We have sand at Michigan City and other points in Indiana from which glass can be made, but we get most of our material from a distant point in Ohio. We are compelled to put it through an extensive washing and refining process after purchasing and shipping it a long distance. The extraordinary expense of constructing plants in this country overcomes the saving from free fuel. Those who are not located in the natural-gas belt will have to close up their glass factories if the duty is disturbed at

all, and if there is any material reduction it will close our doors in the gas belt." Mr. Vandeventor opened the eyes of the committee as to the cheapness of window glass in this country at the present time. The committee had no idea it was near so inexpensive. And yet, in spite of the lower prices and the present duty, the foreign manufacturers meet our prices and so successfully compete with our own manufacturers, even in the Indiana field of consumption, as to supply about one-fourth of the total amount consumed. There were also before the committee representatives of the labor engaged in window glass mannfacture, and they also asked that the present duty be not disturbed.

F. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia, appeared for the American manufacturers of window and bottle glass, and presented reasons why the duties on window and bottle giass should not be reduced. He claimed that the least reduction in duties would make it necessary to reduce the wages of American workmen and the abolishment of American factories, which would result in diminishing competition and therefore increase prices of glass.

J. P. Eberhart, of Pittsburg, president of the Window Glass Workers, Association, made an appeal in behalf of the glass workers for the retention of the present duties on window glass. He insisted that the burden of a reduction of the tariff would rest upon the workman, as his wages would be reduced in order to allow the American manufacturer to compete on equal lines with the foreigner.

John M. Stewart, a selling agent of the firm of importers of seal plushes, declared hibitive duty and consequently deprived the government of an enermous revenue. He insisted that the seal plushes made in this country were inferior to the foreign articles, that a number of manufacturers who bave attempted to manufacture this article in America had gone into liquida-

William H. Benton, of Taunton, Mass. represented the Mason machine works and argued for the retention of the present rates of duty on machinery. He declared that labor constitutes the chief element of cost in his factory, it being 75 per cent. of the total cost of manufacture.

The agriculturists of Long island were represented by Messrs. Joseph Nimmo and Parker, who said that the agriculturists of New York derived great benefits from protection. They declared that a reduction of the duty on agricultural products would greatly injure New Yorkers, because threefourths of the importations in this line found their way to New York. Since the passage of the McKinley act the value of the products of New York, they stated, had increased \$31,000,000, \$6,000,000 more were paid in wages and \$32,000,000 more were

Col. W. W. Dudley wanted the duty on mineral salts reduced, as it does not enter into competition with an American product. Henry Mertz favored the continuance of the present duties on dyestuffs, etc., and claimed that under a protective tariff the prices of these commodities bad been re-

The manufacturing chemists were repre-

sented by Alexander Cochrane, of Boston, He objected to having chemicals placed on the free list. Aifred E. Hunt, of Pittsburg, appeared for the Pittaburg Aluminium Company, which desires the continuance of the present rates of duties on aluminium. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HUMAN WOLVES,

Mr. Peffer Thinks Rewards Should Be Oftered for the Scalps of Train Robbers, WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- In the Senate to-day, during the brief time that body was

in session, the subject of discussion was Senator Peffer's resolution instructing the interstate-commerce committee to look into the matter of train robberies, and to formulate, if necessary, legislation to prevent these occurrences. A good deal of opposition manifested itself to any action by the federal government, and Mr. Dolph was especially vigorous in his criticism of the tendency to appeal to Congress for relief in matters which rightfully were within the domain of the States. Mr. Peffer spoke in favor of its adoption. He said he was sorry that in earlier times re wards had not been offered by State Legislatures for the scalps of train tobbers as they had been for

those of wolves. Mr. Cullom appreciated the gravity of us to earry on the work." the question, but as the facts were well known, and the only matter to be considered was the character of the legislation necessary to reach the evil, he moved here. There are a number of important | that the committee on the judiciary be incases to come up at this term. Among structed to consider the matter, with a them is the Parker and McAfee murder | view to reporting a bill to remedy the evil. Mr. Hoar was amazed at the statement of distely, as it is the custom to give such | Mr. Petter as to offering a reward for the A question arose between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Peffer as to what the latter had said on

> were referred to. part of the wealthy express companies to | work.

secure the money, and, if necessary, the military power of the government to protect their property. If any such legislation were reported from the committee, he would be heard from in opposition to it, as,

in his opinion, the States were competent to deal with the matter. The subject was not disposed of at 1:50 P. M., when the Senate left the chamber to participate in the ceremonies commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. The Senate returned to its hall at

PROPOSED SILVER CONFERENCE.

5:15 P. M., and adjourned until to-mor-

Senator Stewart Offers an Amendment to the Sherman Act Repeal Bill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- In the Senate

to-day Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, submitted an amendment to the repeal bill authorizing the President to invite the governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington within four months from the passage of the act to secure the adoption of a common silver coin which shall be a dollar of not more than 883,13 grains nor less than 859.91 grains of pure silver, to be issued by each government and to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States. The amendment is an innovation as to the character of the conference. It provides that the action of delegates shall be binding upon the government which sent them. When the common coin is agreed upon each government represented at the conference shall open its mints to the unlimited coinage for the benefit of depositors of allver bullion.

Indiana Postmasters Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Senate today made public the confirmation of Theodore Runyan to be embassador to Germany, and also the confirmation of numerous postmasters, among which were the following for Indiana: J. B. Aslee, Boonville; Frank Behrine, Huntingburg; W. H. Campbell, Fairmount; Manuel Crouback, Mount Vernon; J. T. Dilby, Mitchell; W. A. Gutelius, Bluffton; J. C. Rilson, Plymouth; Charles Lieb, Rockport; J. J. Nolan, Evansville; J. S. Parnell, New Carhele; A. B. Schuyler, Union City; J. S.

Stough, Brazil; W. W. Timmons, Portland. Naval Commander to Wed a Chinese Heiress. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- One of the social sensations of the autumu in naval circles will be the marriage of Commander William H. Whiting and Miss Au Fong, daughter of a millionaire Chinese merchant of Hawaii. The engagement has frequently before been reported and as often denied, but the friends of the prospective groom have not only abundant proof, but authority for the statement that the report of the engagement is correct and that the marriage will take place during the present

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-M. Buckner, of Indianapolis, is at the National.

Horace L. Pugh, of Terre Haute, who was consul of the United States to Palermo. Italy, under General Harrison's admintstration, and who has been spending a few days at the Riggs House, left for his home to-day.

Dr. U. K. Pritchard has been commissioned a member of the Pension Board at

Members of the House committee on library do not believe that any action will be taken upon the Waugh bill, appropriating \$100,000 for a monument on the Tippecanne battlefield, near Lafayette. If the measure carried no appropriation it would likely receive favorable action.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Relief Work in South Carolina Turned Over to Mrs. Barton.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18 .- Governor Tillman makes the following official state-

"After conferences with the two central relief committees at Beaufort and Charleston, and as full personal investigation of all the sea islands affected by the storm and tidal wave of the 17th of August as was possible, the announcement is made to the world at large and to the people interested that full direction and control of the relief work has been placed in charge of the Red Cross Association, of which Miss Clara Barton is president. The headquarters of the Red Cross will be at Beautort. S. C., and from this time on all contributions of whatever nature or kind would request shall be addressed to the Red Cross Association, either that place or at Charleston, C. No one else is authorized to receive any contributions. The two central committees will co-operate with and advise the Red Cross in the conthat the present tariff rates on seal plushes | duct of the work and the local relief or are too high: that it was in fact a pro- distribution committees will continue to act as such until the association shall have perfected its own organization and annonneed its ability to carry on the work through its own agents, after which any supplies or money remaining on hand, contributed for the purpose of relief, will be transferred to the agents of the Red Cross upon the order of Miss Barton,

"I take this opportunity to return my thanks to those who have responded so nobly to the call for help. There has been no exaggeration of the magnitude of the disaster. Need of systematic, experienced laborers in this field, together with confidence in the Red Cross as the best agent to relieve the suffering and restore those desolated islands, is the reason why its aid has been invoked and the work given into its hands, Let me close by saying to the charitable everywhere that the work has just begun; that the means already contributed are altogether inadequate to carry these destitute people for any considerable length of time. It will be April before they can grow anything upon which to subsist."

CANADA'S NEW RULER.

Lord Aberdeen Sworn In as Governor-General-The Irish Village.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18 .- Lord Aberdeen, the new Governor-general of Canada, was sworn in to-day in the Legislative Conneil chamber, which was crowded with the elite of Quebee and other cities. Lord Aberdeen was escorted to and from the citadel by the Duke of Connaught Hussars. The Quebec Field Battery fired royal salutes as the vice regal party came to and went from the Council chamber. Quebes was in gala dress, and all the ships in the harbor were bedecked with bunting.

Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen have made themselves thoroughly popular. An address by Lady Aberdeen, made on board the steamer last night, has been greatly admired. In it she stated that her lrish village at the world's fair was a success. As a proof of the fact she said: "I may mention that our average takings during the fair have been about £2,000 a week. We have sold some £10,000 or £12,000 worth of goods from the irish homes, and you may well conceive what that means to many of those poor homes in Ireland work comes. which Of course, the £2,000 is not profit weekly. The village cost, to begin with, £18,000, and we have had very heavy expenses in keeping up a stall of between forty and fitty people, and there is the terrible duty that we have to pay, and we have also to pay those very kind gentlemen who advanced us the money which enabled the building up of the village. But still, all said and done, we very much hope that we shall have, at the end, some little surplus left over to help The vice regal party will remain in Que-

bee till the 2otn inst., when they leave for Montreal.

"Huns" Injured in a Riot

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 18 .- A riot occurred at the Big Riverside iron works when the plant resumed this morning. About five hundred Hungarians attempted to take the piaces of the Americans. A fight cusued, in which clubs and stones were freely used. Two Hungarians, whose the point, and the official reporter's notes | names could not be learned, were seriously hurt, and many others were slightly in-Mr. Vest said it was an attempt on the jured. None of the toreigners obtained